UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21165
23 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an official communiqué issued at N'Djamena on 19 February 1990 in response to statements made by a member of the Sudanese Junta in power in Khartoum.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the text of the communiqué to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Annex

Press communiqué issued by the Ministry of Information and Civic Policy

Following the deceitful statements made this weekend by a member of the Sudanese Junta in power in the person of General Al-Tidjani Adam Al-Tahir, according to which the Government of Chad and the opposition reached an agreement to open negotiations, the Ministry of Information and Civic Policy wishes to deny absolutely these totally unfounded allegations the obvious purpose of which is to divert international opinion from what is actually going on and from the real issue: the border conflict between Chad and Libya.

At a time when the Organization of African Unity and a number of peace-loving African heads of State are endeavouring to settle the matter peacefully and equitably, the reconstituted Islamic Legion, heavily equipped by Tripoli, is organizing itself at Darfour in the Sudan, under the new name of "Green Force", for a further armed attack on Chad.

These intensive military preparations have been unfolding for several months under the complaisant eye of the Sudanese authorities and with the active co-operation, and no doubt the self-interest, of General Al-Tidjani Adam Al-Tahir, whose visits to Tripoli can no longer be counted.

This attempt at disinformation and brainwashing is aimed at reviving an old grudge much loved by Tripoli, that of the internal Chad conflict which, until recent years, enabled Tripoli to camouflage the genuine deep-rooted cause of the war between Chad and Libya.

In the face of such manoeuvres, and the threats to peace and security which they carry, the Government of Chad once again warns those who, at Khartoum, support the Libyan intrigues against Chad from Darfour.

N'Djamena, 19 February 1990

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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23 February 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory, I have the honour to inform you of the following facts concerning the most recent of these attacks:

On Thursday, 22 February, the Israeli air force carried out a raid against the locality of Chawaliq, to the east of the town of Saida, launching eight rockets which completely destroyed some houses, while artillery fire came from locations held by the "army of South Lebanon".

On the night of Wednesday-Thursday, 21-22 February, the Israeli air force overflew the region of Saida and the coast as far as Kasmiye, while Israeli military craft could be observed off the coast of Zahrani; on the evening of Wednesday, 21 February, Israeli helicopters overflew the area of Al-Kharroub, to the north of the town of Saida, and launched flares.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 21 and 22 February, movements of Israeli troops were observed in the Hasbaiya and Marjayoun regions: eight vehicles and approximately 50 men gathered near Kawkaba hill and the pro-Israeli militia at Ain Kanya and Zumraya fired machine-guns in the direction of the surrounding forests.

* A/45/50.

During the night of Wednesday-Thursday, 21-22 February, Israeli helicopters overflew the western plain where an Israeli military convoy consisting of 10 vehicles was advancing towards the hills of Toumat Niha and Jabal Alzahr; they launched flares above Tlal Al-Jabbour and Qilia-Labbaya and above the Litani river and Abu-Rachid, while at the same time there was cannon fire and machine-gun fire directed at neighbouring areas.

The Government of Lebanon bitterly denounces these latest attacks and condemns the continual acts of hostility, which are a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and freedom and of international conventions and covenants. It reserves the right to convene the Security Council to consider the situation created by these Israeli attacks, which are a threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/153
S/21167
26 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement which His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, made upon the announcement of the release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement of the President of Senegal upon the announcement of the release of Nelson Mandela

The day of 11 February 1990 is henceforth a significant date in the history of mankind owing to the release of Nelson Mandela after 27 years of unjust imprisonment.

I am sure that I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the Senegalese people when I say how overjoyed and proud we are because of this event.

Despite the distance which separates us from South Africa, Senegal is no doubt the country where this illustrious prisoner and the cause for which he has always fought have been best understood and most warmly supported.

Our intellectuals, our artists and our young people, not to mention the Senegalese political class, have all in their own way glorified the man and his battle.

One day in October 1985, at the United Nations, we made a wager on the political genius and inflexible willpower of Nelson Mandela and affirmed that the role which he would play, even from prison, in promoting the fight for freedom in South Africa was fundamental. We have been vindicated by what has occurred.

Now that he is free, we are sure of being able to rely on his lucidity, his moderation and his sense of history, so that all democratic forces in South Africa will unite in the one struggle that counts, namely the establishment of a non-racial, egalitarian and democratic society in that country.

For its part, the international community must maintain its pressure on the South African régime in order to bring about, together with the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of apartheid legislation, and to create the conditions for a constructive dialogue with the democratic forces in South Africa. Senegal will assist this process, as in the past.

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NATIONS

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S/21168
26 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 7 February 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia stating that Mr. Kamaruddin B. Mohamed Baria has been appointed alternate representative of Malaysia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

90-04901 1519b (E)

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/923
S/21169
26 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 26 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué on the elections in Nicaragua, which was issued today by the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of my country.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 26 February 1990 issued by the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain

The Spanish Government, having heard the provisional results of the Nicaraguan elections, is pleased that the elections took place in an atmosphere of exemplary normalcy, and congratulates Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and the coalition of parties which supported her candidacy on their victory.

It also expresses its appreciation to the Government and to the institutions which have steered Nicaragua to free and democratic elections in which the Nicaraguan people has expressed its sovereign will.

In light of the new situation that has been created, the Spanish Government calls on all responsible political and social Nicaraguan forces, on the international community and, in particular, on those countries with interests in the region, to co-operate in rebuilding the economy, establishing peace and achieving national reconciliation in Nicaragua. Accordingly, and in keeping with the spirit of the Esquipulas Agreements, which was reiterated at successive summits of the Presidents of the Central American countries, it trusts that the Nicaraguan resistance will be demobilized as soon as possible.

It considers that the recomposition of the institutions must be the product of dialogue and mutual understanding, not only to ensure a peaceful and orderly transition but also to ensure the proper functioning of the democratic system.

Finally, the Spanish Government reiterates that it is firmly resolved to continue co-operating closely with Nicaragua in the attainment of the objectives of peace and prosperity for the Nicaraguan people.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21170
26 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1600 hours on 10 February 1990, a command car and two buses, one of them carrying 25 Iranians and the other a working party made up of 10 persons wearing blue overalls, proceeded to reconnoitre the burning oil well at co-ordinates 9703, 3,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units. At 1630 hours, a Land Cruiser vehicle and a mechanical shovel were observed in the same area.

2. At 0800 hours on 11 February 1990, a Land Cruiser vehicle, a jeep, a mechanical shovel, an excavator and two buses carrying a working party made up of 35 persons wearing blue overalls were observed coming from the rear towards the burning oil well at co-ordinates 9703, 3,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

3. At 1635 hours on 11 February 1990, three Iranians were observed building a guard post at co-ordinates 547250, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

4. At 0800 hours on 12 February 1990, patches of oil were noticed on the surface of the Doveirij river, in various locations in the area to the north of Kabbat Tashal and towards the south in the direction of Fakkah, leaking from the oil pipes where, on 9 February, the Iranians were observed erecting a 10-metre-high metal tower, painted white and red and near which fires were seen burning, in the Shuja' area to the south of Musa al-Hawi at co-ordinates 5469, 6,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

5. At 0830 hours on 12 February 1990, a bulldozer was observed building a road at co-ordinates 613167, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

6. At 0840 hours on 12 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of a road at co-ordinates 618165, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

7. At 0840 hours on 12 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 573195, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 1610 hours on 12 February 1990, an excavator was observed demolishing old buildings at co-ordinates 272697, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

9. At 1100 hours on 13 February 1990, two Iranian boats were observed, each carrying 10 persons wearing diving suits. They were lowered into the flood water in no man's land at co-ordinates 913933, 900 metres from our III Army Corps units. The two boats returned to the Iranian rampart, after which the persons swam back, also to the Iranian rampart.

10. The Iranians are continuing to work at the burning oil wells in the Wadi Khuwaysah area at co-ordinates 9703 where, at 0810 hours on 13 February 1990, two buses and two Land Cruiser vehicles were seen to arrive carrying 40 persons, including soldiers and civilians wearing blue overalls. Work continues daily in the area of the well until 1700 hours.

11. At 0700 hours on 13 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 573195, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

12. At 1500 hours on 13 February 1990, a fork-lift was observed raising two concrete sections and placing them on the earth rampart at co-ordinates 332573, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

13. Between 0800 and 1000 hours on 14 February 1990, two Iranians carrying a map and field glasses were observed patrolling in no man's land at co-ordinates 175560, 1,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

14. Between 0850 and 0935 hours on 14 February 1990, six vehicles, including two Mercedes, were observed coming from the Iranian rear carrying 25 persons and coming to a halt at co-ordinates 974036, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units. The Iranians are continuing to work at the oil well.

15. At 0700 hours on 14 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a firing position in which they installed a heavy machine-gun at co-ordinates 661154, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

16. At 0930 hours on 14 February 1990, an Iranian breakdown truck was observed unloading three concrete sections at co-ordinates 338579, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

17. At 1140 hours on 14 February 1990, three dump trucks were observed transporting earth to the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 275697, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. Between 0750 and 0850 hours on 15 February 1990, five vehicles, including a bus carrying 15 persons, two mechanical shovels and a bulldozer, were observed coming from the Iranian rear to co-ordinates 974036, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units. The Iranians are continuing to work at the oil well.

19. At 0715 hours on 15 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 569198, 750 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 0825 hours on 15 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 278693, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 1400 hours on 16 February 1990, an Iranian was observed fishing at co-ordinates 546243, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 0830 hours on 16 February 1990, three Iranians proceeded to build a monitoring post of sandbags and corrugated iron at co-ordinates 565792, 600 metres from our II Army Corps units.

23. At 1000 hours on 16 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to erect a 4-metre-high metal tower behind the Iranian rampart at co-ordinates 928918, 2,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

24. At 1510 hours on 16 February 1990, an Iranian helicopter at great altitude was observed coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the Musa al-Hawi area, 10 kilometres from our IV Army Corps units, and returning in the opposite direction.

25. At 0840 hours on 16 February 1990, the Iranians were observed digging a 50-metre-long communications trench to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230039, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

26. At 0710 hours on 16 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a guard post at co-ordinates 553211, 850 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

27. At 0845 hours on 16 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and a roller was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 569198, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. At 1450 hours on 16 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and five dump trucks was observed transporting earth from the rear to co-ordinates 692144, 1,000 metres from VII Army Corps units, for the purpose of modifying an embankment and building a road.

29. At 1530 hours on 16 February 1990, the Iranians were observed installing an 81-millimetre mortar, setting up a tripod on the embankment in front of the mortar and installing a single-barrel machine-gun in a position at co-ordinates 666154, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. Between 0900 and 1230 hours on 17 February 1990, a bulldozer was observed improving the Iranian embankment to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 674055, 6,000 metres from IV Army Corps units.

31. At 0900 hours on 17 February 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed digging in the canal to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 641040, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

32. At 1340 hours on 17 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build an observation post roofed with palm-wood logs at co-ordinates 546263, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. At 0635 hours on 17 February 1990, a group of seven Iranians was observed installing a BKC-type machine-gun to the left of the pipeline overpass at co-ordinates 660154, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

34. At 0630 hours on 17 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three excavators, 15 dump trucks and a roller was observed building a road at co-ordinates 692142, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

35. At 0800 hours on 17 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 278694, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

36. At 1125 hours on 17 February 1990, four khaki-coloured helicopters were observed at co-ordinates 3171, 4,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units, one of them landing there and the others heading towards Abadan.

37. Between 1600 and 1730 hours on 17 February 1990, 14 Iranians were observed digging a 35-metre-long communications trench to the east of Musiyan at co-ordinates 246023, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units. At 1050 hours on 18 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a 15-metre extension to the same trench.

38. At 1640 hours on 17 February 1990, nine Iranians were observed building three firing positions, two of them of blocks and the third of sandbags, to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230029, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

39. At 1530 hours on 18 February 1990, 18 Iranians proceeded to build a personnel shelter of sandbags roofed with corrugated iron in the Arduban area at co-ordinates 572496, between 400 and 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

40. At 1100 hours on 18 February 1990, a group of about 10 Iranians which included one officer was observed laying mines and fencing off a 200-metre-long area among their positions at co-ordinates 566218, 380 metres from our II Army Corps units.

41. At 1050 hours on 18 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to erect a 7-metre-high metal tower at co-ordinates 935326, 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

42. At 0630 hours on 18 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to extend the communications trench at co-ordinates 230039, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, by another 35 metres to a total length of 100 metres.

43. At 0630 hours on 18 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a 70-metre-long communications trench to the east of Musiyan at co-ordinates 254015, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

44. At 0700 hours on 18 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a monitoring post of stones behind the east bank of the Doveirij river and near Jalizat at co-ordinates 401879, 1,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

45. At 0750 hours on 18 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566203, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 0755 hours on 18 February 1990, an Iranian was observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 556204, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. At 1655 hours on 19 February 1990, eight Iranians proceeded to build a shelter of sandbags behind the Iranian position at co-ordinates 793242, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

48. At 1035 hours on 19 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to repair an old position on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 928854, 900 metres from our III Army Corps units.

49. At 0800 hours on 19 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 567203, 1,200 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

50. At 1600 hours on 19 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig three infantry positions, each of them capable of holding three to four persons, at co-ordinates 549215, 650 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

51. At 1700 hours on 19 February 1990, an Iranian was observed fishing at co-ordinates 547251, 750 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

52. 11 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres;

53. 12 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres;

54. 13 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres;

55. 14 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres;

56. 15 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres;

57. 16 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-90 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres;

58. 17 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres;

59. 18 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres;

60. 19 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21171
27 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 27 February 1990, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the communiqué of 27 February 1990 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed communiqué of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Communiqué of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army

The United States and south Korean bellicose elements finally embarked on the adventurous road of staging the aggressive "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, defying unanimous protest and denunciation by the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

Various attack operations directed against our Republic will be held in the exercises with the mobilization of units of United States imperialist aggression forces and the south Korean puppet army, great quantities of weapons of mass destruction and new-type combat equipment including nuclear arms, which are more than enough to wage a whole war.

Now huge troops and nuclear aircraft carriers, destroyers, strategic bombers and various types of missiles are swarming into south Korea from the United States mainland and United States military bases in Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Japan and other areas, and the United States forces present in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army are being deployed in the operational zones.

The "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises are a preliminary war, a test nuclear war designed to deal a pre-emptive strike at our Republic in accordance with the United States Asia-Pacific strategy.

Our new epochal national reunification proposal to pull down the barrier of division and realize free travel and complete opening between the north and the south now faces a grave challenge and the multi-channelled north-south dialogues have been suspended all at once due to this adventurous war gamble.

A tense situation in which a war may break out any moment has been created in our country.

No one can vouch that the United States, which had scarcely proclaimed to the world an end to the cold war and the advent of an era of peace when it committed an armed invasion of a sovereign State in Central America, would not run a military adventure, taking advantage of the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises.

In face of the grave situation in which the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, has been created in our country owing to the reckless military provocations of the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to all the units of the three services of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and to all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Cross Guard and the Young Red Guard to get fully ready for combat mobilization with heightened revolutionary vigilance.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces mobilized in peaceful economic construction, too, were ordered to be in full readiness for emergency mobilization any moment.

/...

This is a measure of self-defence to cope with the new war provocation moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

Our people love peace and do not want confrontation and war.

With a view to easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and bringing about a fundamental turn in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country in keeping with the desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want disarmament and détente, our Party and the Government of our Republic advanced a new reunification proposal to pull down the barrier between the north and the south and realize free travel and full-scale opening, and have repeatedly demanded a halt to the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises which lay obstacles to north-south dialogue.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, are pushing the situation to an extreme pitch of strain, wielding nuclear weapons in an effort to gratify their aggressive desire, and they continue staging the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises they started in the mid-1970s even in the 1990s.

This is a grave challenge to our peace-loving Republic and the entire Korean people and a criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is being kept unstable, failing to enter a phase of relaxation, because of the international military confrontation policy of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must give up the anachronistic old mode of thinking of the "cold war" age and immediately stop the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises aimed to meet their foolish aggressive ends.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will make all efforts in the future, too, to ease the tense situation and remove the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets persistently keep to the road of a war of aggression in defiance of the unanimous desire and aspirations of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the 1990s, our revolutionary armed forces and the entire Korean people will rise as one in the struggle to defend their inviolable motherland and priceless revolutionary gains.

All the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard and the Young Red Guard and the entire people will keep themselves in full combat preparedness promptly and thoroughly to smash any act of war provocation of the enemy and keep the ground, seas and sky of the motherland as firm as a rock.

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NATIONS

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S/21172
27 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Council, the President of the Security Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at the 2908th meeting of the Security Council on 27 February 1990, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq":

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his briefing on Iran/Iraq and on his integrated approach to the format, agenda and time-table for direct talks between the parties aimed at achieving the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council.

"Accordingly, the Council fully supports the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the holding of appropriately structured direct talks between both parties under his auspices, for a period of two months and with a specific agenda, the elements of which he outlined to the members of the Council, that he would propose to the parties, on the basis of the concluding observations contained in his report of 22 September 1989.

"The Council calls upon both parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his ongoing efforts, considering that 18 months after the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, resolution 598 (1987) has not yet been fully implemented.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report back to it at the conclusion of this stage of his efforts and to inform it on the results achieved and on the further steps he envisages for the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council."

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General Assembly Security Council

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27 February 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message addressed by the citizen President of the Republic of Venezuela, Mr. Carlos Andrés Perez, to the South African leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, on the occasion of his recent release.

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 21 February 1990 from the President of the Republic of Venezuela addressed to Mr. Nelson Mandela

Your release is, for my Government and for all the people of Venezuela, a cause of profound satisfaction and a development which allows us to look forward to further progress towards the dismantling of the evil system of apartheid which the Government of South Africa introduced four decades ago.

This event, which comes after many years of unjustified imprisonment that free societies condemned, is another victory in the legitimate struggle of the people of southern Africa for justice and democratic pluralism. Venezuela has invariably been present, in order to manifest its support and solidarity, at all demonstrations of support for this noble cause, the restitution of the rights of the South African people.

The Government of Venezuela pays tribute to these struggles which you are spearheading against the apartheid régime and reaffirms its support for this legitimate struggle for a just, free and united society.

UNITED
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 78 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the past few weeks, the Gaza district and, in particular, the Rafah area, have witnessed systematic attacks by the Israeli army resulting in the wounding and killing of many civilians living in the area. On 25 February 1990, a recurrence of such aggressive action took place. The Israeli army opened fire on a crowd of Palestinian civilians, who were marching towards the military authority headquarters demanding the release of the body of Iyad Al Homss, resulting in the wounding of 52 unarmed Palestinian civilians, whose only crime was to demand the release of the body of Iyad, who had been shot dead by the Israeli army the night before. Iyad's family requested the body of their son a number of times from the military authority who, in turn, refused the request and denied the family access to their son's body.

* A/45/50.

This behaviour by the occupying Power Israel is brutal and is in direct violation of the internationally recognized human rights principles. The international community should act immediately condemning Israel for the killing and wounding of innocent Palestinians on such a massive scale, as well as demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory in order to bring about peace to the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 78 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer
of Palestine to
the United Nations

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/156
S/21175
2 March 1990
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning persistent Israeli assaults on the integrity of Lebanon's territory and of its territorial waters, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

For more than two weeks now, Israeli military craft have been enforcing a naval blockade on the coast of Lebanon and controlling the movement of shipping inside its territorial waters. They are preventing merchant vessels carrying essential and urgently needed supplies, such as household gas, gasoline and diesel oil, from unloading their cargoes in the port of Zahrani, which is located on Lebanon's southern coast near the city of Sidon, and forcing them to proceed to the port of Tripoli in the extreme north of the country. This is causing acute living and economic problems to Lebanese citizens, over and above the daily torment that they suffer because of the prevailing situation and the severity of a cold winter.

As part of these unwarranted Israeli practices, Israeli military craft have prevented the ships Pauline and Adriatique, carrying household gas and gasoline, from unloading their cargoes in the port of Zahrani. A few days ago, they also prevented a ship loaded with diesel oil from unloading its cargo at the electric power station at Jiyyeh.

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* A/45/50.

The Lebanese Government, in deprecating these practices and condemning the persistence of these hostile actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of all codes of law and are incompatible with all concepts of sovereignty and the inviolability of Lebanese territorial waters, calls for your speedy intervention with the Israeli authorities with a view to halting these practices. It reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation arising out of these actions, which constitute a threat to regional and international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21176
2 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 22 February 1990 by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba stating that Mr. Carlos Rafael Zamora Rodríguez has been appointed deputy representative of Cuba on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

90-05490 1814a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21177*
5 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 2 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that Iraq has always been deeply committed to the achievement of a comprehensive and durable peace and to the implementation of resolution 598 (1987) as a peace plan. The Security Council and the international community know full well that it is the Iranian side which has hampered the achievement of peace by refusing to commit itself to direct talks and to the agreement of 8 August 1988. The Security Council and the international community are also well aware of Iran's disgraceful position on the prisoner-of-war issue, which is in violation of paragraph 3 of resolution 598 (1987) and of the Geneva Convention. Iraq has endeavoured to break this deadlock by means of numerous constructive proposals and initiatives, in particular the initiative of President Saddam Hussein on 5 January 1990.

With regard to the statement made by the President of the Security Council, Iraq welcomes the holding of real direct talks and considers that the structure and function of these talks have already been defined by the agreement concluded on 8 August 1988 between the two parties and the Secretary-General with a view to reaching a common understanding on the provisions of resolution 598 (1987) and on the time-table and measures necessary for its implementation. We are therefore astonished that no mention has been made of that agreement, which was the basis for the cease-fire and for the opening of the talks at Geneva on 25 August 1988 for the subsequent failure of which Iran bears full responsibility.

The fact that no mention is made of the agreement that the two parties reached through the Secretary-General and on the basis of a personal undertaking given by him raises serious questions regarding the credibility of any agreements or arrangements which the two parties may make through the Secretary-General with a view to implementing the resolution as a peace plan. Iraq is prepared to pursue

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

contacts with the Secretary-General to hear what plans and proposals he has, and it reiterates that it is committed to the need to establish a comprehensive and durable peace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21178
5 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 78th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/48 entitled, "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories". 1/

2. In paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution A, the General Assembly:

> "12. Requests the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;
>
> "13. Urges the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/48.

90-05649 1538j (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21179
7 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 7 March 1990 from the Permanent Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the Permanent Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the Statement of 5 March 1990 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Statement dated 5 March 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Regional disputes are being solved through negotiations and steps for disarmament and withdrawal of foreign troops put into practice in the current trend of international détente and reconciliation.

On the Korean peninsula, however, no agreement for the relaxation of tension has been reached and confrontation continues.

The north and the south of Korea are standing in acute confrontation with huge armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line.

The United States keeps its troops more than 43,000 strong in south Korea and has shipped there more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds, means of their delivery and even neutron bombs.

The nuclear war strategy of the United States is in fact entering a stage of full-scale practice on the Korean peninsula.

Thus, a dangerous situation which cannot be found in any other part of the world constantly prevails in Korea and it gives rise to apprehensions of the world's peace-loving people.

For the relaxation of the tension and guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to defuse the military confrontation through military cuts.

From its consistent stand to achieve détente and peace on the Korean peninsula through military reduction, the Government of our Republic advanced a series of reasonable proposals and took initiatives in recent years including a proposal to discontinue arms buildup and arms race and a proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Notably, in July 1987, it put forward a proposal for the north and the south to cut their armed forces stage by stage down to less than 100,000 men by 1992 and, keeping pace with this, to completely withdraw the United States forces on a phased basis from south Korea and make mutual information and international verification for this and proposed a multi-national disarmament negotiation to discuss this problem.

And last year it urged the United States and the south Korean authorities to hold at an early date negotiations for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone even before reaching a blanket agreement on the disarmament question in face of the ever growing danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK Government has not only put forward such disarmament proposals but also unilaterally slashed the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of

1987 in order to make a substantial breakthrough in arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and, earlier, took a positive step of mobilizing 150,000 troops in peaceful construction.

Up until now, however, the United States and the south Korean authorities have failed to show any response to our reasonable proposals and sincere efforts for disarmament, and are taking the road of reinforcing and streamlining the United States forces present in south Korea on the pretext of fictitious "threat from the north" and are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula by their annual provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Facts clearly show that it is entirely because of their line of confrontation and war that the danger of war has not been removed and an unstable situation of growing tension is prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

A brisk debate over troop pull-out has arisen within the United States itself, whilst the demand for the withdrawal of the United States forces from south Korea is mounting rapidly among the south Korean people and the world's peace-loving people at present.

Against this background, United States Defense Secretary Cheney visited south Korea some time ago and discussed matters of the United States troop pull-out from south Korea.

But the United States, while talking about a partial withdrawal of the United States troops from south Korea, insists that it should be a "readjustment of armed forces" in any case and the main combat forces and military means would be left in south Korea.

On the other hand, they make incoherent remarks claiming that "a visible arms reduction" would be impossible unless the north takes steps for détente, and the United States forces must be kept in south Korea as "a deterrent".

All this causes many doubts about the ulterior intention of the United States in advertising "pull-out".

As everyone knows, the DPRK Government has declared on many occasions that it has no intention to "invade the south" and it is not capable of doing that.

If the United States is truly interested in peace on the Korean peninsula, it must take practical steps for troop pull-out, instead of talking about "readjustment of armed forces".

If the United States practically takes at least a step for partial pull-out which would mark the start of the complete withdrawal of the United States forces from south Korea, we will welcome it and we are ready to take more necessary measures corresponding to it for military confidence and disarmament between the north and the south.

Peace on the Korean peninsula can be achieved only when the United States forces are withdrawn from this region and their miitary bases dismantled there and arms reduction is realized between the north and the south.

The DPRK Government will, as in the past, so in the future, too, make every possible effort to provide a practical guarantee for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

We urge once again the United States and the south Korean authorities to stop such military exercises as "Team Spirit 90" and immediately respond to negotiations for arms reduction involving the north and the south of Korea and the United States, which was already proposed by the DPRK Government.

If the United States withdraws its troops from south Korea, this will not only conform to the desire and interests of the peoples of Korea and the United States and of the peace-loving people across the world but also create a favourable atmosphere for the realization of north-south dialogue for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification and, further, contribute to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

The south Korean authorities must not entreat for the indefinite presence of the United States forces nor act against the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21180
8 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1530 hours on 19 February 1990, nine Iranians wearing civilian clothing were observed lining a canal with stones to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 240049, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, and, between 1040 and 1100 hours on 20 February 1990, three Iranian dump trucks carrying stones proceeded to unload their cargoes in the same area.

2. At 0910 hours on 20 February 1990, eight Iranians proceeded to build a new firing position of sand bags at co-ordinates 793241, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

3. At 1550 hours on 20 February 1990, three Iranian tanks were observed coming out from the third Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 954853 and taking up position, each of them protruding above the mound, at co-ordinates 943845, between 2,000 and 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

4. At 1630 hours on 20 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to erect a new 10- to 15-metre-high metal tower at co-ordinates 929857, 1,300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

5. At 1635 hours on 20 February 1990, about six groups of Iranians, each of them consisting of 10 persons armed with infantry weapons, were observed moving from place to place opposite our Commando Regiment, 35th Brigade, 19th Division, and, at 1700 hours, an Iranian concentration estimated at 140 persons, in a state of alert, wearing military uniforms and including a member of the clergy and two persons carrying wireless communications equipment, was observed on the first embankment at co-ordinates 929842, 2,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

6. At 1705 hours on 20 February 1990, seven Iranian buses with empty seats were observed behind the first embankment at co-ordinates 929844, 2,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

7. At 1710 hours on 20 February 1990, two empty Iranian buses were observed proceeding from the Iranian rear and coming to a halt at co-ordinates 923866, 1,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

8. At 0700 hours on 20 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to extend by 20 metres, to a total length of 135 metres, the communications trench to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230039, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

9. At 1700 hours on 20 February 1990, an Iranian vehicle was observed proceeding from Dehloran and coming to a halt in the area to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 229030, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units. It unloaded 15 boxes of ammunition, and 15 Iranians proceeded to distribute the boxes along the length of the communications trench located in the area.

10. At 0710 hours on 20 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, three rollers and eight dump trucks was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 566200 and 573193, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

11. At 0710 hours on 20 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 693143, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

12. At 1000 hours on 20 February 1990, 30 Iranians were observed digging a new 70- to 80-metre-long slit trench to the south of hill 2187 at co-ordinates 36507, 3,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

13. At 0955 hours on 21 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to install a cabin on the tower that they had erected on 20 February at co-ordinates 929857 opposite our III Army Corps units.

14. On 21 February 1990, nine tanks were observed at co-ordinates 928840, 935855 and 936872 and two vehicles were seen carrying 24 persons who were put down behind the second Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 9487. These incidents took place between 700 and 3,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

15. At 0950 hours on 21 February 1990, four Iranians were observed building two decks of reeds at co-ordinates 649508 and 647510, 3,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

16. At 0815 hours on 21 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an exacavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 573196, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

17. At 1330 hours on 21 February 1990, six dump trucks were observed carrying earth for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 634166, 1,200 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1350 hours on 21 February 1990, four Iranians were observed digging two infantry positions at co-ordinates 552213, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 1530 hours on 21 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, seven dump trucks and a mechanical shovel was observed building a road at co-ordinates 519423, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 0805 hours on 21 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed strengthening and modifying an embankment at co-ordinates 275997, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 1910 hours on 21 February 1990, eight dump trucks were observed strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 465486, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 1630 hours on 21 February 1990, a large truck was observed carrying 10 semi-circular concrete beams and unloading them at co-ordinates 579195, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 1200 hours on 22 February 1990, a group was observed improving an old 30-metre-long communications trench to the south of Jalizat at co-ordinates 407850, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

24. At 0820 hours on 22 February 1990, four Iranians installed a medium machine-gun at co-ordinates 548245, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

25. At 1330 hours on 22 February 1990, three Iranians proceeded to build a wall consisting of 16 large barrels full of earth, on top of which they placed sand bags, in front of the Iranian guard post at co-ordinates 549215, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

26. At 0805 hours on 22 February 1990, a large truck equipped with a hoist was observed unloading its cargo of 10 semi-circular concrete sections at co-ordinates 276695, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

27. At 1200 hours on 22 February 1990, six Iranians were observed building a 2-metre-long and 2-metre-wide monitoring post of blocks and cement at co-ordinates 431531, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. At 0820 hours on 22 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed transporting earth to the embankment and mending a road at co-ordinates 274697, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

29. At 0950 hours on 23 February 1990, seven Iranians were observed digging a 100-metre-long slit trench to the south of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 856807, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

30. At 0920 hours on 23 February 1990, an excavator was observed operating on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 920887, 1,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

31. At 1045 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians placed a surveying device on the first embankment at co-ordinates 949780, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

32. At 1100 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build an observation post on top of the earth mound at co-ordinates 945813, 1,300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

33. At 1100 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to erect a 3-metre-high metal tower in front of position 43 at co-ordinates 935328, 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

34. At 0640 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a 25-metre-long communications trench to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 246023, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 190 metres.

35. At 0640 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a 10-metre-long communications trench to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230039, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench in the area was 160 metres.

36. At 1130 hours on 23 February 1990, four Iranians proceeded to place a steel shelter on a raft at co-ordinates 669519, 4,800 metres from our VI Army Corps units, and then returned by boat to the Iranian rear.

37. At 1540 hours on 23 February 1990, three Iranian boats of the mashhuf type carrying seven Iranians were observed at co-ordinates 660517, 2,500 metres from our VI Army Corps units, one of them approaching co-ordinates 644507. At 1610 hours, the boats returned to their point of departure.

38. At 0800 hours on 23 February 1990, an Iranian was observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 545251, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 1230 hours on 23 February 1990, the Iranians were observed installing a single-barrel machine-gun at co-ordinates 547226, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

40. At 1400 hours on 23 February 1990, seven Iranians were observed installing a metal bunker in the Iranian Curve area at co-ordinates 547239, 850 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 1020 hours on 23 February 1990, eight Iranians with a forklift were observed building two rest bunkers of bricks and cement at co-ordinates 341583, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 1315 hours on 23 February 1990, 10 Iranians were observed building an L-shaped shelter at co-ordinates 044015, 3,000 metres from our II Army Corps units and, at 1800 hours on 24 February 1990, five Iranians proceeded to cover the roof of the shelter with earth.

43. At 0920 hours on 24 February 1990, and for the second consecutive day, an excavator was observed operating on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 920887, 1,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

44. At 0835 hours on 24 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to raise by another 15 metres the metal tower that they had installed on 23 February 1990 at co-ordinates 935328, 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

45. At 0600 hours on 24 February 1990, 15 Iranian dump trucks were observed transporting earth to the road at co-ordinates 692142, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 1400 hours on 24 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and 15 dump trucks was observed building an embankment at co-ordinates 693145, 1,800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. At 1730 hours on 24 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and 17 dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

48. At 1000 hours on 24 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and eight dump trucks was observed modifying an earth rampart at co-ordinates 496453, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 1620 hours on 24 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a new position to the north of Kuhinah at co-ordinates 558994, 1,100 metres from our II Army Corps units.

50. At 1440 hours on 25 February 1990, 12 Iranians proceeded to dig a firing position between the two enemy positions at co-ordinates 495075, between 300 and 400 metres from our II Army Corps units.

51. At 1100 hours on 25 February 1990, 10 Iranians proceeded to dig two combat positions to the left of the Nakhlastan monitoring post at co-ordinates 62882, 1,200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

52. At 1020 hours on 25 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build three shelters at co-ordinates 935328, 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

53. At 1500 hours on 25 February 1990, the Iranians were observed building a 20-metre-long communications trench parallel to the Iranian position on the east bank of the Doveirij river opposite the Doveirij bridge at co-ordinates 404855, 1,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

54. At 0700 hours on 25 February 1990, 10 dump trucks were observed transporting earth at co-ordinates 668154, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

55. At 0700 hours on 25 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

56. At 1610 hours on 25 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

57. At 1500 hours on 25 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a slit trench at co-ordinates 547257, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

58. At 1650 hours on 25 February 1990, an Iranian boat carrying two Iranians and a Dushka machine-gun was seen close to the confluence of the Jawz with the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 685146, 1,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

59. At 0830 hours on 25 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed transporting earth and modifying an embankment at co-ordinates 274699, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

60. At 0840 hours on 25 February 1990, a large Faun truck equipped with a hoist was observed unloading seven semi-circular concrete sections at co-ordinates 275696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

61. At 1110 hours on 25 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller and four dump trucks was observed building an earth rampart at co-ordinates 304614, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

62. At 1030 hours on 26 February 1990, 10 Iranians were observed strengthening and then manning one of the old positions at hill 1550 at co-ordinates 954489, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

63. At 0800 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed operating on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 924971, 1,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

64. At 0945 hours on 26 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a guard post on the Iranian rampart at co-ordinates 930996, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

65. At 0930 hours on 26 February 1990, 30 Iranians were observed strengthening the shelters on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 935328, 3,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

66. Between 1445 and 1740 hours on 26 February 1990, the Iranians were observed adding another 60 metres to the communications trench running parallel to the Iranian position to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 246023, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 250 metres.

67. Between 0640 and 1600 hours on 26 February 1990, the Iranians were observed adding another 50 metres to the communications trench running parallel to the Iranian position to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230029, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 210 metres.

68. At 0700 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two rollers, a bulldozer and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

69. At 0830 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and 10 dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 493366, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

70. At 1610 hours on 26 February 1990, two Iranians were observed installing a single-barrel machine-gun in the Iranian position at co-ordinates 553212, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

71. At 1625 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

72. At 0810 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and nine dump trucks was observed modifying the earth rampart at co-ordinates 454496, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

73. At 0830 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed transporting earth and modifying an embankment at co-ordinates 272699, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

74. At 0900 hours on 26 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and five dump trucks was observed modifying the earth rampart at co-ordinates 308591, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

75. At 1700 hours on 27 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build, but did not man, a firing position of sand bags and corrugated iron with an embrasure at the front at co-ordinates 560991, 1,200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

76. At 1100 hours on 27 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to lay a water drainage pipe at co-ordinates 990743, 700 metres from our III Army Corps Units.

77. At 0700 hours on 27 February 1990, the Iranians were observed adding another 25 metres to the communications trench to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230029, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 235 metres.

78. At 1630 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, nine dump trucks, two rollers and a bulldozer was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

79. At 1645 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed modifying an embankment at co-ordinates 666154, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

80. At 0700 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two rollers, a bulldozer, an excavator and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

81. At 0800 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller and nine dump trucks was observed strengthening an earth rampart at co-ordinates 454496, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

82. At 0830 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks was observed strengthening an earth rampart at co-ordinates 308592, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

83. At 0845 hours on 27 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed strengthening an earth rampart at co-ordinates 304635, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

84. On 27 February 1990, the Iranian engineering unit continued to work on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 920971, 1,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

85. At 0820 hours on 27 February 1990, three dump trucks were observed unloading earth on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 923971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

86. At 0800 hours on 28 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to make openings for the shelters they had built at co-ordinates 930320, 3,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

87. At 0700 hours on 28 February 1990, the Iranians were observed adding another 20 metres to the communications trench running parallel to the Iranian position to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230029, 3,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of trench completed was 255 metres.

88. At 0830 hours on 28 February 1990, eight Iranians were observed building a rest shelter of mud on the east bank of the Doveirij river to the north of Ayn Karzan at co-ordinates 256004, 1,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

89. At 0700 hours on 28 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

90. At 0700 hours on 28 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and 10 dump trucks was observed modifying an embankment at co-ordinates 666154, 800 metres from VII Army Corps units.

91. At 0800 hours on 28 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and five dump trucks was observed levelling an embankment at co-ordinates 271699, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

92. At 0830 hours on 28 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of nine dump trucks was observed transporting earth in order to modify an earth rampart at co-ordinates 454496, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

93. On 28 February 1990, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 920971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

94. 20 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

95. 21 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

96. 22 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

97. 23 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-180 centimetres.

98. 24 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

99. 25 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

100. 26 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

101. 27 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

102. 28 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/159
S/21181
8 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 34 and 43 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 March 1990 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I am making available to you a copy of a letter dated 1 March 1990, addressed to me by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President-elect of Namibia, requesting my good offices "to advise all oil producing and trading nations, as Members of the United Nations, to forthwith lift the ban of oil and other goods destined for Namibia".

As the sanctions in question have been imposed through resolutions of the General Assembly, I believe that the most expeditious way of responding to President-elect Nujoma's request would be for the General Assembly to reconvene at an early date in order to take the appropriate action.

A copy of this letter (and its attachment) is also being forwarded to the President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from Mr. Sam Nujoma addressed to the Secretary-General

In terms of the recent unanimously adopted Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, due to come into force on 21 March 1990, and recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 432 (1978), it is recognized that Walvis Bay forms an integral part of Namibia.

As part of the international campaign to isolate the South African régime because of its apartheid policy, States Members of the United Nations were requested to apply economic sanctions, including an oil embargo against Pretoria. Oil-exporting nations applied a ban on the sale of oil and oil products with a destination to the South African ports, including Walvis Bay. To date this ban applies to exports of oil and other goods to Namibia. We are confident now that with the independence date of Namibia set on 21 March 1990, this ban will automatically be lifted by all States Members of the United Nations.

In this connection, I would like to request through your good offices, to advise all oil producing and trading nations, as Members of the United Nations, to forthwith lift the ban of oil and other goods destined for Namibia.

I would also specifically request that you advise them of the future Namibia's Government desire to distance itself from South African influence by being able to trade freely in the world market.

So, as from 21 March 1990, Walvis Bay should be recognized as a bona fide port of entry to Namibia for refined oil products and other goods. We will naturally honour whatever destination bans may be imposed by the exporting countries.

Your kind assistance in facilitating this matter will be most appreciated.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/45/160~~*
S/21182*
12 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82 and
144 of the preliminary list**
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press communiqué dated 5 March 1990 issued by the thirty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Izzat Bin Sabeel AL-ZADGALY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at the end of the thirty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The Ministerial Council held its thirty-fourth session on 7 and 8 Sha'ban A.H. 1410 (4 and 5 March A.D. 1990) at the headquarters of the Secretariat General at Riyadh, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman of the current session, and with all its members present.

Drawing inspiration from the principles and ideals embodied in the Muscat Declaration and resolved to adhere to them, the Council considered the situation in the region and in the Arab world and also the latest international developments. It also reviewed the work of the Supreme Council, in the light of the decisions adopted at its tenth session at Muscat, the progress of co-operation in implementing the economic agreement and the various phases of the dialogue with States and economic groupings.

The situation in the Gulf region

The Chairman of the session, H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi, reported to the Council on his visit to Baghdad and Tehran. In that connection, the Council reiterated its support for the policy defined by Their Majesties and Their Highnesses, the Heads of State of States members of the Council, of supporting the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and attempting, together with members of the Security Council, particularly its permanent members, to bring about a change of positions so that Security Council resolution 598 (1987) can be implemented in its entirety. The Council welcomed in that connection the pledge made by the two parties to reach a lasting peace.

The situation in the Arab world

Palestine

The Council also reviewed the current situation in the Arab world, in particular developments with regard to the question of Palestine and also the immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries into the occupied Palestinian territories. In that connection, the Council condemned the Zionist enemy's policy of settling immigrants in the occupied Palestinian Arab territories and forcing the Palestinian people off its land and its soil.

The Council urged the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries to co-operate with the Arab States in taking action to prevent Jewish immigrants from settling in the occupied Arab territories.

The Council urged the international community, particularly the United States of America, to take a firm stand against Israeli policy, which flouts the wishes of

the international community, violates the 1949 Geneva Convention and is contrary to international law and the resolutions and Charter of the United Nations.

With regard to the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories, the Council noted that the Arab people of Palestine was continuing its heroic uprising and recalled that, in its resolutions, the extraordinary summit meeting of the Arab League held at Casablanca had supported the struggle of the Palestinian people and its right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent State in its territory, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Council paid tribute to the heroic intifadah and the sacrifices made by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and affirmed that its members would support the intifadah until the uprising achieved its aims. The Council also appealed to the international community to support the intifadah, expose Israel's oppressive and terrorist practices, condemn the Zionist enemy's repression of the the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and urge it to end its arbitrary practices of expulsion and the demolition of homes, which are contrary to humanitarian principles and human rights and a violation of customary law and the most fundamental international instruments.

Lebanon

The Council also considered the situation in Lebanon, recalling the Muscat Declaration in which the Supreme Council had expressed support for the legally established authorities in Lebanon and the Taif agreements and also for efforts to ensure the unity of Lebanon and to preserve its independence and sovereignty, and emphasizing the importance of continuing its efforts to help the Arab Tripartite Committee achieve its objectives.

The Council emphasized the importance of supporting the legally established authorities in Lebanon, co-operating with them and attempting, both at the international level and within the Arab world, to ensure the country's recovery by means of reconstruction and development programmes.

The Council urged all Lebanese factions to show restraint and to approach the situation at its current delicate stage with prudence and moderation, adhering to the Taif agreements and to the legally established authorities, which were the key to solving the current problems and removing the obstacles to peace. Only thus would it be possible to guarantee the unity of the territory and of the Lebanese people and to lay the bases for the country's freedom, sovereignty and independence. The Council also urged the international community to continue to support the Taif agreements, the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee and the legally established authorities in Lebanon.

With regard to the implementation of the economic agreement and the progress of co-operation among the States members of the Council, the Ministerial Council considered the provisions contained in the resolutions of the Supreme Council aimed at strengthening co-operation, promoting mutual interest and achieving the desired economic integration. In that connection, the Council considered and approved the minutes of the Ministerial Committees.

The Ministerial Council welcomed the joint meeting to be held with the European Economic Community at Muscat on 17 March 1990 and said that it would take whatever action was necessary to ensure the success of the meeting.

The Council condemned the terrorist attacks on three Saudi diplomats at Bangkok. It urged the Thai Government to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators and to show them no lenience, so that mutual trust could be restored in diplomatic relations. The Council also extended its sympathy and sincerest condolences to the families of the victims.

Lastly, pursuant to article 12 of the Charter of the Gulf Co-operation Council, the Ministerial Council decided that the Associate Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Sa'ada Sayf Bin Hashil Al-Maskri, would remain in office for a further three-year period beginning on 1 April 1990.

Riyadh, 8 Sha'ban A.H. 1410 (5 March A.D. 1990)